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Commission for Social Development

Report on the thirty-eighth session (8-17 February, 14 and 17 March 2000)

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Summary

At its thirty-eighth session, the Commission for Social Development considered two topics under its restructures agenda and multi-year programme of work, namely the priority theme "Contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit", and review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.

With regard to the priority theme, the Commission considered the Secretary-General's comprehensive report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development. Statements were made by representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The Commission adopted resolution 38/1 on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development which contained a set of agreed conclusions, and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council for the Council's attention at its substantive session in 2000, as well as to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives at its second substantive session from 3 to 14 April 2000.

The agreed conclusions contain assessments of the many goals and targets set in Copenhagen. The review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit showed that many new national policies and programmes had been initiated. However, it had been equally clear that the national and international policy responses had been uneven. There had been little progress in some key areas, and regress had been evident in others. One major development since the Summit was that inequality within and among States continued to grow. Globalization and interdependence had provided many beneficial opportunities but had also involved potential damage and costs. For most developing countries, the terms of international trade had worsened and inflows of concessional financial resources had declined. There had been an increasing interest in strengthening an enabling environment for sustainable development through the interaction of economic and social development and environmental protection. However, these national environments had been increasingly affected by global influences and forces beyond the control of individual Governments. At the Summit, quantitative targets had been adopted and reaffirmed in the area of basic social services and official development assistance. Available data indicated that progress in the nine target areas, for which 2000 was the target date, remained unsatisfactory. Gender mainstreaming was widely accepted, but in some parts of the world the implementation of this concept had not started. Achieving the goals agreed at the Summit will require much stronger and more comprehensive action and new, innovative approaches by all actors, national and international, governmental and non-governmental.

In connection with its review of plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of draft resolution I on Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing, which, *inter alia*, decided to convene a Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna World Assembly on Ageing, as well as to the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing,

encompassing its periodic reviews, in the context of a society for all ages. The Commission also accepted the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Second World Assembly on Ageing, and decided that the Assembly would be held in Spain, in April 2002. It was further decided that the Commission for Social Development would serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

The Commission witnessed a presentation by and had a dialogue with its Special Rapporteur on monitoring and implementation of the Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. It recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of draft resolution II calling for further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities. It welcomed the many initiatives and actions of Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations to further implement the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities in accordance with the Standard Rules. The Commission also decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period through the year 2002 so that the results of his continued promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules would be available to the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons.

Finally, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve the provisional agenda and documentation for its thirty-ninth session in 2001. The priority theme would be: Enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world. The sub-theme would be the role of volunteerism in the promotion of social development.

Contents

Chapter		*Page*
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	1
	A. Draft resolutions	1
	B. Draft decision	4
	C. Resolution and decisions brought to the attention of the Council	5
II.	Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development	14
III.	Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission	19
IV.	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session	20
V.	Organization of the session	20
	A. Opening and duration of the session	20
	B. Attendance	20
	C. Election of officers	20
	D. Agenda	20
	E. Organization of work	21
	F. Opening statements	21
	G. Resumed session of the Commission for Social Development	21
	H. Documentation	21
	I. Non-governmental organizations dialogue segment	21
	J. Consultations with non-governmental organizations	21
Annexes		
I.	Attendance	23
II.	List of documents before the Commission at its thirty-eighth session	28

Chapter I
Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Assembly on Ageing, held in Vienna in 1982, which adopted the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1]

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, as adopted by its resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/24 of 10 November 1999 and previous resolutions on ageing and the International Year of Older Persons,

Acknowledging the initiatives undertaken and the momentum generated, at all levels, towards addressing the challenge of ageing and the concerns and contributions of ageing and older persons by the celebration of the International Year of Older Persons, and convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons, with a view to sustaining that momentum,

Recalling resolution 37/2 adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session,

Bearing in mind that, by resolution 54/24, the Commission for Social Development has been entrusted, with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing,

Recalling the offer at its fifty-fourth session, of the Government of Spain, to host a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002,

1. *Decides* to convene a Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna World Assembly on Ageing, devoted to the overall review of the outcome of the first World Assembly, as well as to the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing, encompassing its periodic reviews, in the context of a society for all ages;

2. *Stresses* that, in fulfilling these objectives, the Second World Assembly would give particular attention, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Action-oriented measures to be taken by societies in a comprehensive response to the current ageing processes, on the basis of the best practices and lessons learned during the International Year of Older Persons, and bearing in mind the social, cultural and economic realities of each society;

(b) Linkages between ageing and development, with particular attention to the needs and perspectives of developing countries;

(c) Measures to mainstream ageing within the context of current global development agendas;

(d) Appropriate forms of public/private partnership, including with non-governmental organizations, at all levels, for building societies for all ages;

(e) Measures to strengthen the solidarity between generations, keeping in mind the needs of both older and younger generations;

3. *Accepts* the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Second World Assembly on Ageing, and decides that the Second World Assembly will be held in Spain, in April 2002;

4. *Invites* all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly, to participate at a high level in the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

[1] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

5. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing, as well as research institutions and representatives of the private sector to participate in and contribute to the Second World Assembly on Ageing and its preparatory process, including, *inter alia*, organizing meetings and studies related to the themes of the Second World Assembly;

6. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development shall serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing and, as such, will be open to the participation of all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to elicit their views on progress in and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish a technical committee, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist him in the formulation of proposals during the preparatory process to the Commission for Social Development;

9. *Stresses* that the technical committee should ensure, in its composition, an adequate geographical balance among its members, who will serve in a personal capacity, and the integration of multidisciplinary backgrounds, including perspectives from the research institutions, non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing, the private sector and older persons themselves;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the active participation of the United Nations programmes, funds and the specialized agencies and related organizations in the preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, *inter alia*, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery;

11. *Invites* all relevant organs of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the Second World Assembly and in its preparatory process;

12. *Encourages* Member States and other actors to support the preparatory activities by the Secretariat so as to ensure the quality of the outcome of the Second World Assembly and to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities of the Second Assembly, including the participation of least developed countries in the Assembly;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item devoted to social development.

Draft resolution II
Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and 52/82 of 12 December 1997 and 54/121 of 17 December 1999,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/19 of 21 July 1997 on equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and 1997/20 of 21 July 1997 on children with disabilities, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/31 of 17 April 1998 on the human rights of persons with disabilities,[2] and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the obligations contained in relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[3] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.
[3] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.
[4] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

Recalling the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Summit for Social Development,[5] in which Governments are requested to promote the Standard Rules and to develop strategies for their implementation,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their respective follow-up reviews, in particular as they pertain to the promotion of the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities on the basis of their full participation and equality,

Mindful of the need to adopt and implement effective strategies and policies to promote the rights and the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social, cultural and political life, on the basis of equality, to achieve a society for all,

Noting with great concern that persons with disabilities in some circumstances are among the poorest of the poor and continue to be excluded from the benefits of development, such as education and access to gainful employment,

Noting with satisfaction that the Standard Rules play an important role in influencing the promotion, formulation and evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and actions at the national, regional and international levels to further the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities,

Acknowledging the active role played by non-governmental organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, in cooperation with Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations to promote awareness and support implementation and evaluation of the Standard Rules at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability has relied on a narrow donor base, and that a sustained and predictable financial basis for the execution of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the implementation of the Standard Rules needs a broadening of its donor base,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the valuable work done by the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, and welcomes his report on his second mission (1997-2000);[6]

2. *Takes further note with appreciation* of the important efforts of Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and academic institutions during the first and second missions of the Special Rapporteur to build capacities to implement the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities at the national, regional and interregional levels;[7]

3. *Welcomes* the many initiatives and actions of Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations to further implement the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities in accordance with the Standard Rules;

4. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to take practical action to create greater awareness and support to further implement the Standard Rules, and to consider taking further initiatives, as appropriate, with special emphasis accorded, as noted in the Special Rapporteur's report,[8] to the human rights of persons with disabilities, children with disabilities and their families, gender aspects, in particular the issue of discrimination of girls and women with disabilities, and the situation of persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities, with a focus on integrating such persons into society;

5. *Further urges* the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies, within their respective mandates, the regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to work closely with the United Nations programme on persons with disabilities to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including activities at the field level, by sharing knowledge, experiences, findings and recommendations concerning persons with disabilities;

[5] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[6] E/CN.5/2000/3, annex.

[7] E/CN.5/2000/3.

[8] E/CN.5/2000/3, annex, paras. 92-116.

6. *Also encourages* the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and Governments to enhance cooperation, through appropriate mechanisms, with organizations of persons with disabilities or concerned with disability issues so as to implement the Standard Rules in an effective and coordinated manner;

7. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period through the year 2002 so that the results of his continued promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules, in accordance with section IV of the Standard Rules, will be available to the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/82, and to request the Special Rapporteur, assisted by the United Nations Secretariat and in consultation with his panel of experts, to prepare a report for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its fortieth session, in which he should, *inter alia*, present his views on further developing the proposals contained in his report on his second mission[5] and on forms for complementing and developing the Standard Rules, and on how to enhance the involvement of the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental regional organizations regarding the implementation of the Standard Rules;

8. *Encourages* States Parties to include in their reports to the relevant treaty bodies information on persons with disabilities, and reiterates its invitation to the Special Rapporteur and the relevant human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, within their respective mandates, to enhance their cooperation, as appropriate, to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are appropriately addressed;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite relevant organizations of the United Nations system to provide upon request advisory services to Governments, *inter alia*, on formulating and evaluating disability-sensitive policies and programmes, on reinforcing the disability dimension in mainstream technical cooperation activities, and for building national capacities and institutions to further equalization of opportunities in accordance with the Standard Rules, and to provide a report to the Commission at its fortieth session;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen and improve mechanisms for consultation, exchange of information and coordination, as appropriate, and active participation of relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations to further implement the Standard Rules, *inter alia*, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

11. *Urges* relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to identify ways and means and to develop within their existing programmes support services and related initiatives to improve living conditions for persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities, in particular women and children;

12. *Encourages* Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability so that it is able to support on a predictable and sustained basis new and expanded initiatives at the regional, subregional and national levels to strengthen national capacities for equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities, and the activities of the Special Rapporteur during his renewed mandate;

13. *Urges* Governments to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons (3 December)[9] as an opportunity for promoting the human rights of persons with disabilities and for raising awareness of their special needs with a view towards their full and effective participation in society;

14. *Encourages* international support for the African Decade of Disabled People during the years 2000-2009, to promote equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities as well as to promote and protect their human rights.

B. Draft decision

2. The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

[9] General Assembly resolution 47/3.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and endorses the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:
   (a) Themes:
      (i) Priority theme: enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world;
      (ii) Sub-theme: the role of volunteerism in the promotion of social development;
   (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.
4. Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for 2002-2006.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of volunteerism in the promotion of social development

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and the observance of its tenth anniversary in 2004

5. Programme questions and other matters:
   (a) Programme performance and implementation;
   (b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002-2003;
   (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

6. Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

C. Resolution and decisions brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolution adopted by the Commission for Social Development is brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 38/1
Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling decision 2 adopted by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives at its first session, entitled "Further preparations for the special session",[10] in which it invited the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-eighth regular session, to undertake the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, and to transmit the results of its deliberations to the Preparatory Committee at its second session,

Having considered its priority theme for 2000, "Contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit",

Decides to adopt the agreed conclusions on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development contained in the annex to the present resolution and to transmit them to the Preparatory Committee at its second session in April 2000.

Annex

Agreed conclusions on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

1. One of the most important developments since the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 is the increased priority which social development has been given in national and international policy objectives. The Summit also signified a recognition by States of the importance of making social improvement an integral part of development strategy at the national and international levels, as well as placing people at the centre of development efforts. The review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit shows that many new national policies and programmes have been initiated. The Summit has clearly also had an impact on the United Nations system, leading to a refocusing of its activities and galvanizing action. However, it is equally clear that the national and international policy responses have been uneven. Despite some advances, there has been little progress in some key areas, and regress is evident in others. As noted in one of the key issues of the analytical report of the Secretary-General, one major development since the Summit is that inequality within and among States continues to grow. Achieving the goals agreed at the Summit will require much stronger and more comprehensive action and new, innovative approaches (to be contained in part III) by all actors, national and international, governmental and non-governmental, taking into account the outcomes of the relevant United Nations conferences and summits.

2. Since the Summit, globalization has presented new challenges for the fulfilment of the commitments made and the realization of the goals of the Summit. Globalization and interdependence have provided many beneficial opportunities but have also involved potential damage and costs. If anything, these forces have accelerated and often strained the capacity of Governments and the international community to manage them for the benefit of all. Economic growth has been impressive in some places and disappointing in others. Current patterns of globalization have contributed to a sense of insecurity as some countries, particularly developing countries, have been marginalized from the global economy. The growing interdependence of nations, which has caused economic shocks to be transmitted across national borders, as well as increased inequality, highlights weaknesses in current international and national institutional arrangements and economic and social policies and reinforces the importance of strengthening them through appropriate reforms. There is wide recognition of the need for collective action to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for all members of society, including those with special needs. For most developing countries, the terms of international trade have worsened and inflows of concessional financial resources have declined. The high debt burden has weakened many Governments' capacity to service their increasing external debt and eroded resources available for social development. Inappropriate design of structural adjustment programmes has weakened the management capacity of public institutions as well as the ability of Governments to respond to the social development

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/54/45), para. 72.

needs of the weak and vulnerable in society and to provide adequate social services.

3. Since the Summit, policies and programmes to achieve social development have been implemented within the context of national economic, political, social, legal, cultural and historical environments. There has been an increasing interest in strengthening an enabling environment for sustainable development through the interaction of economic and social development and environmental protection. However, these national environments have been increasingly affected by global influences and forces beyond the control of individual Governments. Serious impediments to social development, many of which were identified by the Summit, still persist. These include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; foreign occupation; armed conflicts; illicit arms trafficking; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; and economic sanctions and unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

4. The ultimate goals of development are to improve living conditions for people and to empower them to participate fully in the economic, political and social arenas. Some Governments, in partnership with other actors, have contributed to an enabling environment for social development through efforts to ensure democracy and transparency in decision-making; the rule of law; accountability of government institutions; empowerment of women; and gender equality. Efforts have also been made to promote peace and security; respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development; and tolerance and respect for cultural and ethnic diversity. However, progress in all these areas has been uneven and requires further effort.

5. At the Summit, quantitative targets were adopted and reaffirmed in the area of basic social services and official development assistance. Out of 13 targets, for 9 the target date set was the year 2000. These target areas are: education; adult illiteracy rate; improved access to safe water supply and sanitation; malnutrition among children under 5 years of age; maternal mortality, infant mortality and the under-five mortality rate; life expectancy; malaria mortality and morbidity; and affordable and adequate shelter for all. Available data indicate that progress in these areas remains unsatisfactory. In the field of education, for example, there are still 29 countries which have enrolment ratios of less than 50 per cent, instead of the target of 80 per cent of children attending primary school.

6. Gender mainstreaming is widely accepted but in some parts of the world the implementation of this concept has often not started. In many countries, women continue to suffer from discrimination with regard to the full enjoyment of all human rights.

7. The compilation of broad-based and disaggregated data by national Governments, both qualitative and quantitative indicators, to evaluate progress in the areas covered by the targets, has presented an important challenge. In this regard, Governments may, as appropriate, seek assistance from international organizations. Since the Summit, efforts have been made to improve the quality, timeliness and country coverage of data.

8. Given the nature and the broad scope of many of the goals and targets set in Copenhagen and the inevitable lag between the initiation of policies and measurable results, a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of new policies and programmes will take time. However, it is possible to make the following early assessments.

Poverty eradication

9. One of the most significant outcomes of the Summit has been placing the goal of eradicating poverty at the centre of national and international policy agendas. At the international level, development targets adopted at Copenhagen have increasingly influenced the policies and planning of bilateral and multilateral development partners. Many Governments have set national poverty reduction targets and formulated poverty eradication plans and strategies, including by promoting employment and developing or reinforcing tools to evaluate progress. Some have further developed existing poverty eradication plans, programmes and measures. Microcredit and other financial instruments have received increasing attention as effective means of empowering the poor and many countries have expanded access to such programmes. Many countries have achieved improvements in literacy, life expectancy, school enrolment and the availability of basic social services,

and have enhanced social protection systems and reduced infant mortality. However, progress has been uneven, revealing continuing disparities in access to basic social services, including a lack of access to quality education. Of particular concern in this regard is the increasing feminization of poverty and the uneven access to education for girls. For example, while countries in East Asia and the Pacific have achieved enrolment rates similar to those in developed countries, almost one third of school-age children in Africa are still without access to any form of education. In South Asia, it is estimated that 50 million children are out of primary school. Also, enrolment rates in some economies in transition have been declining. Groups with special needs are also affected by social exclusion and by poverty in different manners. In many countries, there are insufficient measures for improving their situation.

10. Progress in eradicating poverty has been mixed. In many countries, the number of people living in poverty has increased since 1995. In many developing countries, social service provision has deteriorated, leaving many without access to basic social services. Lack of resources, inadequate levels of economic development and, in most cases, the worsening terms of international trade, as well as weak infrastructures and inefficient administrative systems have all undermined measures to eradicate poverty. Demographic changes in many parts of the world have led to new challenges and caused new obstacles in eradicating poverty. In Africa and the least developed countries, economic growth has barely resumed. Also, in some countries with economies in transition, economic reform has been slow and social security arrangements have weakened. In several developed countries, economic growth and rising incomes have improved the living conditions of many people. In some developed countries, however, unemployment has contributed to situations of inequality, poverty and social exclusion. Countries affected by the recent international crises have experienced a sharp increase in poverty, especially among women and groups with special needs, and unemployment. Although there are now some signs that growth is resuming, the sharp reverse in this area has pushed back their progress in poverty reduction and employment by several years.

11. At the Social Summit and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the international community recognized expressly that women and men experience poverty differently, unequally, and become impoverished through different processes and that if those differences are not taken into account, the causes of poverty cannot be understood or dealt with by public actions. Persistent discrimination against women in the labour market, the existing gap in their wages, and unequal access to productive resources and capital as well as education and training and the sociocultural factors that continue to influence gender relations and preserve the existing discrimination against women continue to hinder women's economic empowerment and exacerbate the feminization of poverty. Equality between women and men is widely accepted as essential for social development, but its implementation, including by mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and the empowerment of women, has lagged behind.

Full employment

12. While the overall progress since the Summit in reducing unemployment has been slow and uneven, there has been increased attention by Governments as well as civil society, including the private sector, to the goal of full employment and to policies aimed at employment growth, as well as a renewed perception that full employment is a feasible goal. Employment promotion has increasingly been put at the centre of socio-economic development, in recognition of the central importance of employment to poverty eradication and social integration.

13. The international community has also recognized the need to promote employment that meets labour standards as defined by relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international instruments, including prohibitions on forced and child labour, guarantees of the rights of freedom of association and bargaining collectively, equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and non-discrimination in employment. This is reflected in the ILO's adoption of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Its Follow-up, and in the unanimous adoption of the ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. While some progress has been made in this respect, universal ratification of the relevant ILO conventions has not yet been achieved.

14. Many developed countries have strengthened their active employment promotion measures,

including the introduction of programmes to create jobs in social services and in the provision of other public goods. These activities are sometimes relatively labour-intensive and also meet a growing demand for personal services, particularly for the elderly. In developing countries and those with economies in transition, labour-intensive public works programmes, in particular infrastructure investments in rural access roads, including farm-to-market roads, environmental rehabilitation, irrigation and urban regeneration schemes, have proven to be effective means of promoting employment and stimulating people-centred sustainable development. The important role of education and of, vocational and skills development training at all levels in promoting employment, particularly in the long term, is increasingly recognized.

15. While in most countries the employment of women has increased steadily, gender inequalities, reflected for instance in the wage gap, and a disproportionate share of family responsibilities, in particular, have remained obstacles to women's equal access to and participation in the labour market. Furthermore, in countries experiencing a lack of adequate employment and/or declining employment rates, women are often disproportionately affected and forced into the low-paid informal sector and out of social safety nets. In many parts of the world, this situation has also led to poverty and social exclusion, with inhuman consequences such as forced prostitution, trafficking in women and children for purposes of prostitution and for sexual and other forms of exploitation, as well as the worst forms of child labour. At the same time, women's unpaid work remains unrecognized and unaccounted for in the national accounts. To date, no universal measurement tools have been developed to evaluate women's unpaid work.

16. There has been an increase in casual and informal employment since the Summit. Casual employment arrangements have tended to spread in industrialized economies, with increasingly flexible labour markets and new mechanisms for subcontracting. In developing countries, the lack of growth of employment in the formal sector, among other factors, has led many people, especially women, into informal sector work and has increased migration to more attractive labour markets in other countries. While employment growth still remains the most effective means of reducing poverty, there appears to be a growing number of employed and underemployed persons, particularly women, with little employment security, low wages and low levels of social protection. In a number of countries, considerable attention has been focused on this issue in recent years, including the development of new initiatives. In some countries with economies in transition, there has been extensive growth of the shadow economy.

17. As a means of combating social exclusion, there have been efforts to integrate income support policies with active labour market policies for those marginalized from the labour market. It is increasingly being recognized that these policies are an important tool to reduce the dependency of individuals on social assistance and to reintegrate them into the world of work and into society.

18. In a number of countries, social dialogue among employers, employees and Governments has contributed to social and economic development.

Social integration

19. Social integration is a prerequisite for creating harmonious, peaceful and inclusive societies. Promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and non-violence, respect for cultural and religious diversity, elimination of all forms of discrimination, equal opportunities for access to productive resources and participatory governance are important for social integration. Governments have developed new policy instruments, set up institutional arrangements, strengthened participation and dialogue with all social actors and launched programmes to foster social cohesion and solidarity. However, lack of access to education, the persistence of poverty and unemployment, and inequitable access to opportunities and resources have caused social exclusion and marginalization. A growing number of people are afflicted by poverty because of the inequitable distribution of opportunities, resources, incomes and access to employment and to social services. In many countries, there is a growing schism between those in high-quality, well-paid employment and those in poorly remunerated, insecure jobs with low levels of social protection. Owing to continued discrimination and exclusion, women and girls face particular disadvantages in this regard.

20. Governments have made progress in promoting more inclusive societies. The adoption of democratic forms of government by an increasing number of countries offers opportunities for all to participate in all spheres of public life. The devolution of political power, the decentralization of administration and the development of local and municipal authorities have sometimes contributed to the creation of inclusive and participatory societies. In some countries, there are also consultative arrangements that enable wider involvement in the planning and evaluation of policies. In those countries, Governments as well as civil society, including the private sector, are involved in these processes. An encouraging development has been the strengthening of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and volunteers. In many countries, this provides the means for people to work together through partnerships with Governments, thereby promoting and protecting common interests and complementing the action of the public sector. The promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development, is an important element in the promotion of social integration. In this context, it is noted that the overall level of ratification of international human rights instruments has increased considerably since the Summit; however, universal ratification has not yet been achieved.

21. Governments have implemented a wide range of policies and programmes to respond to the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and to strengthen their participation in development processes through the provision of, *inter alia*, social services, employment opportunities, credit, skill development and training. However, further efforts in this area are required.

22. The protection of immigrants and migrant workers required the adoption of a broad range of targeted policies. Governments were urged to ensure protection of the human rights and dignity of migrants irrespective of their legal status. Governments were also urged to intensify efforts to provide basic social services, facilitate family reunification of documented migrants, promote social and economic integration of documented migrants, and ensure their equal treatment before the law. There has not been enough accession and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families for it to come into force. Since the Summit, progress in implementing international instruments on the protection of migrants has been limited and problems concerning the violation of the human rights of migrants have persisted. In many parts of the world, migrants have been subjected to discrimination and documented migrants have not received adequate social protection.

23. Despite attempts to address the causes leading to and the pressures resulting from the movement of refugees and displaced persons, many countries, especially those hosting large refugee populations, have required international support to provide basic social services.

24. While there has been incremental but uneven movement towards equality and equity between women and men in all regions of the world, the fact remains that women are the most affected in times of crisis and economic restructuring. Whereas many countries have adopted national strategies on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, including general policy recommendations and specific plans of action, concrete progress in improving the status of women and promoting gender equality has been slow and uneven. All forms of violence against women and girls remain a persistent problem for all countries and create obstacles to social integration, hindering the advancement of gender equality and the full enjoyment of human rights by women.

25. There has been continued recognition that the family is the basic unit of society and that it plays a key role in social development and is a strong force of social cohesion and integration. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist.

26. The increase in violent conflicts, including those around issues of local autonomy and ethnic identity, as well as conflicts over the distribution of resources, have hampered social integration and diverted attention and resources from social and economic development to conflict management. This development has underlined the importance of social integration and access to basic social services as preventive measures against crises. Access to basic social services in conflict situations and social integration in post-conflict situations have also been underlined as important preventive tools.

27. The obstacles to the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, in particular of peoples living under colonial or other forms of alien

domination or foreign occupation, have continued to adversely affect the achievement of their social and economic development.

28. In some countries, social development is adversely affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries.

Africa and the least developed countries

29. At the World Summit for Social Development, Governments committed themselves to accelerating the economic, social and human resources development of Africa and the least developed countries. Many of the objectives undertaken at the Summit are yet to be fulfilled by the countries concerned and their international partners, although, in this regard, donors continue to support the efforts by Africa and the least developed countries.

30. The deteriorating social and economic condition of the least developed countries requires priority attention to the many international development commitments towards those countries which were not met. Many least developed countries have seen their share of official development assistance (ODA) decrease, and progress was not achieved in fulfilling the agreed target of earmarking 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries. Technical cooperation provided by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies has been cut back since the Summit.

31. African countries have made real efforts to implement the commitments made at Copenhagen, but internal and external constraints continue to make progress extremely difficult. The mobilization of resources at the national and international levels to accelerate the economic and social development of Africa and the least developed countries through a holistic approach is needed for the full implementation of the commitments. Equitable access to education and health services, income earning opportunities, land, credit, infrastructure and technology, as well as official development assistance and debt reduction are vital to social development in Africa and the least developed countries.

32. Social indicators in Africa show that the continent falls dramatically short of the targets set at the Summit five years ago. About 90 per cent of countries in sub-Saharan Africa will not meet the year 2000 goals on child mortality. Life expectancy remained lower than 60 years in 41 of the 53 countries during the period 1995-2000. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is having severe social, economic, political and security impacts in some of the hardest hit countries.

33. Progress has been achieved in the development of democratic institutions in a number of countries. Further progress needs to be made in Africa and the least developed countries in strengthening institutions which are transparent and accountable in order to achieve faster economic and social development.

34. In a rapidly globalizing economic world, Africa continues to be marginalized. A persistent decline in the international terms of trade for commodities exported from African countries has reduced real national income and savings to finance investment. The external debt burden has drastically reduced resources available for social development. Furthermore, promises made to provide official development assistance to developing countries in general and the least developed countries in particular have not been fulfilled. More concerted efforts and an internationally enabling environment are necessary to integrate Africa as well as the least developed countries into the world economy.

Mobilization of resources for social development

35. The mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development is an essential component for the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments. Since the Summit, reforms to promote the effective and efficient utilization of existing resources have received increasing attention. However, inadequate national revenue generation and collection, combined with new challenges regarding social services and social protection systems due, for instance, to demographic changes and other factors, jeopardize the financing of social services and social protection systems in many countries. New budgeting and accounting techniques have been adopted in several countries. The involvement and cooperation of local authorities, civil society and beneficiary communities have been found to be valuable in raising efficiency in the delivery of services.

36. In several countries, and for various reasons, a shift has been occurring in the modalities for financing social protection away from universal, publicly provided coverage to income-based, targeted assistance. Among these reasons are stagnant or declining public revenues or the need to reduce fiscal deficits as well as changing priorities for public expenditures. Also, the need to create new employment opportunities and to provide incentives for the unemployed or underemployed and coverage for new social problems as well as to address the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations has motivated changes in social protection systems. In some countries, the principle of universal free provision of services such as health care, education and water supply has been replaced by user fees and privatization and by more targeted social service provision. However, in many countries, the impact of such measures, especially on the poor and vulnerable, remains to be seen.

37. Despite the renewed commitment at the Summit by donor countries to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP for official development assistance, the overall ODA has continued to decline. Only four countries now meet the agreed target with one more country about to reach it. In the meantime, the relative role of ODA within various forms of financing for development has also been declining. As a result of the Summit, however, earmarking of funds for social development has been formulated more explicitly in ODA policy. ODA has been found to be more effective when countries are committed to growth-oriented strategies combined with poverty eradication goals and strategies. Poverty eradication through sustainable development is seen by most donor countries as the main objective of development cooperation. The Bretton Woods institutions have also begun to pay more focused attention to the social development dimension in their structural adjustment programmes and lending policies. This process is currently being further strengthened.

38. The 20/20 initiative has encouraged interested Governments and donors to increase the amount of resources earmarked for basic social services and to enhance equity and efficiency in their use. It has also emphasized the need for additional resources in order to pursue effectively the social development agenda, while highlighting the difficulties and limitations of many countries, in particular developing countries, in raising or reallocating domestic resources.

39. There is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication. For many developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and provide basic services. Although the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative has the potential to reduce debt-servicing costs significantly for the countries it covers, the fact remains that it has so far benefited only a few of them. **This initiative has recently been strengthened to provide faster, deeper and broader debt relief. This debt relief is provided in the context of poverty reduction strategies where Governments and civil society cooperate to make commitments to utilize the financial benefits to alleviate poverty.** A few lender countries have adopted bilateral debt cancellation initiatives which go beyond the HIPC Initiative.

40. Microcredit and other financial instruments provide financial and other services to people who are often overlooked by the traditional banking sector, thus trying to reach the poorest families. Women play a very important role in such initiatives. Experience shows that women are creditworthy, and when they earn an income they are able to contribute more directly to the economy.

41. Since the Summit, the external debt problems of the middle-income developing countries have crippled their social development efforts. A need has arisen for concerted national and international action to address effectively the debt problems of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their potential long-term debt-sustainability problems.

Capacity-building to implement social policies and programmes

42. Capacity-building is an important means of creating a national political, socio-economic and legal environment conducive to development and social progress. Member States have taken a number of

actions to enhance their capacities to achieve the goals of the World Summit for Social Development, including adopting long-term strategies for social development; conducting national assessments of their institutional capacities; taking legislative action to create an enabling environment; establishing partnerships with civil society; involving people in the management of their local affairs; mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes; improving transparent and accountable governance; strengthening the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects; and providing technical cooperation. However, the years since the Summit have also been marked by growing constraints on the capacity for public action. In some countries, increased constraints, including fiscal and political ones on Governments, have resulted in a reduction of the programmes and activities of the State.

43. The State has an important role in the provision of basic social services. However, in several countries, the State is no longer the sole provider of social services but rather the enabler of an overall favourable environment for social development, with increased responsibility for ensuring equitable delivery of and access to quality social services. This development has increased the need for stronger public institutions to provide an effective framework to ensure an equitable provision of basic social services for all. It is also recognized that an effective and accountable public sector is vital to ensuring the provision of social services.

44. International cooperation has been a critical element in the efforts of Governments towards capacity-building for social development. Technical cooperation, including that of the United Nations, has been supportive of such efforts by Governments, although in many areas such cooperation should be strengthened and broadened.

4. The following decisions adopted by the Commission for Social Development are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Decision 38/100
Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/24 of 10 November 1999 on the "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: a society for all ages",

Recalling also resolution 37/2 adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session,

Bearing in mind that General Assembly resolution 54/24 has entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing for 2002,

1. *Decides* to establish an in-session open-ended working group of the Commission for Social Development, during its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions in 2001 and 2002, devoted to the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing for presentation to the second World Assembly on Ageing;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present to the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, in an integrated way, a first draft of a long-term strategy on ageing and a draft revised plan of action, as requested by General Assembly resolution 54/24;

3. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council extend until 2002 the mandate of the Consultative Group of the Commission for Social Development for the preparation for the International Year of Older Persons, in order to serve as a forum for exchanging views on the preparations for the second World Assembly on Ageing as a follow-up activity to the International Year;

4. *Decides* to postpone the fifth review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action until finalization of the activities for the revision of the Plan and the elaboration of the long-term strategy on ageing.

Decision 38/101
Documents considered in connection with the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development takes note of the following documents:

(a) Comprehensive report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development (A/AC.253/13-E/CN.5/2000/2);

(b) Symposium on States, markets and social groups, roles and cooperation of the public and private sectors (A/AC.253/14-E/CN.5/2000/5).

Chapter II
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development

5. The Commission for Social Development considered item 3 of its agenda (Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development: (a) priority theme: contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit; (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups) at its 1st to 10th meetings, on 8 to 10, 14, 16 and 17 February and 7, 14 and 17 March 2000. The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development (A/AC.253/13-E/CN.5/2000/2);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (E/CN.5/2000/3 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Older Persons, 1999 (E/CN.5/2000/4);

(d) Report of the symposium on States, markets and social progress: roles and cooperation of the public and private sectors (A/AC.253/14-E/CN.5/2000/5).

6. At the 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Chairman of the thirty-seventh session of the Commission for Social Development, Mr. Aurelio Fernández (Spain), opened the session and made a statement.

7. At the same meting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission.

8. Also at the same meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Action taken by the Commission

9. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 17 March, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Commission decided to take note of documents submitted under the agenda item (see chap. I sect. C, decision 38/101).

Priority theme: contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit

10. The Commission considered item 3 (a) of its agenda at its 1st to 4th, 6th, 7th and 10th meetings on 8 to 10 and 14 February and 7, 14 and 17 March 2000.

11. At the 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Director, Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement.

12. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), South Africa and the United States of America, as well as by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and also on behalf of the Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, and the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, as well as Liechtenstein and Norway, countries members of the European Free Trade Association that are also members of the European Economic Area) and Ireland.

13. At the 2nd meeting, on 8 February, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation and Japan, as well as by the observer for Ukraine.

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Volunteers.

15. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Federation for Home Economics, International Chamber of Commerce (also on behalf of International Organization of Employers), Foundation for the Rights of the Family, Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, Social Watch and Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University.

16. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 February, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the Republic of Korea, Jamaica, Pakistan, Romania, Belarus, Algeria, China, Morocco, the Philippines, Indonesia, Swaziland and Cameroon, as well as by the observers for Colombia (on behalf of the Rio Group) and Iraq.

17. At the 4th meeting, on 9 February, the representative of Ecuador made a statement.

18. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Nations Development Programme made a statement.

19. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer of Pax Romana, a non-governmental organization.

20. At the 6th meeting, on 10 February, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Japan, as well as the observer for Portugal (on behalf of the States Member of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

21. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 7 March, a statement was made by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Luis Fernando Carranza-Cifuentes (Guatemala), after which statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Cuba and the United States, as well as by the observer for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union).

22. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 14 March, the Vice-Chairman made a statement, after which statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cuba, Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Canada, Algeria, Japan, Guatemala, Pakistan, Sudan, China, the Russian Federation, France, Chile and India, as well as by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Egypt.

Action taken by the Commission

Draft agreed conclusions in document E/CN.5/2000/L.8 and amendments thereto contained in E/CN.5/2000/L.9

23. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 17 March, the Commission had before it a draft text entitled "Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development: draft agreed conclusions submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Luis Fernando Carranza-Cifuentes (Guatemala) on the basis of informal consultations" (E/CN.5/2000/L.8).

24. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission orally revised it as follows:

(a) Paragraph 28, which had read:

"28. Experience since the Summit confirms that, in some countries, social integration and development continues to be highly affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, and have obligated the affected countries to divert attention and resources from social development"

was revised to read:

"28. In some countries, social development is adversely affected by unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries."

(b) Brackets from paragraphs 37, 38 and 39 were removed.

25. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft agreed conclusions, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 38/1, annex).

26. Also at the same meeting, the Commission had before it amendments to the draft agreed conclusions submitted by the United States, (E/CN.5/2000/L.9) which read as follows:

1. Bracket the final words of the final sentence in paragraph 3 to read:

"[and economic sanctions and unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations]".

2. Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 28 and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly:

"29. Since the Summit, at its twenty-sixth session (December 1995), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) encouraged States to consider:

(a) When designing, imposing and reviewing economic sanctions, the possible negative impact of such sanctions on the humanitarian situation of the civilian population of a target State and also of third States which may be adversely affected by such measures;

(b) Assessing the short and long-term consequences of United Nations-approved economic sanctions on the most vulnerable, and monitoring these consequences where sanctions have been applied;

(c) Providing, including when subject to economic sanctions and to the extent of their available resources, relief for the most vulnerable groups within the civilian population, when required by international humanitarian law.

"30. At its twenty-sixth session, ICRC also called upon States to permit relief operations of a strictly humanitarian character for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups within the civilian population, when required by international humanitarian law.

"31. At its twenty-sixth session, ICRC encouraged the Security Council, before applying economic sanctions, to take into account the needs of the civilian population and apply humanitarian exemptions, as appropriate. States welcomed the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 January 1999 on the work of the Sanctions Committee, in particular the paragraph relating to the humanitarian impact of sanctions."

27. In the light of the adoption of E/CN.5/2000/L.8, the amendments contained in E/CN.5/2000/L.9 were withdrawn.

Draft resolution E/CN.5/2000/L.7 and amendment thereto contained in E/CN.5/2000/L.10

28. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 17 March, the Commission had before it a draft enabling resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the basis of informal consultations (E/CN.5/2000/L.7) by which the Commission would transmit the draft agreed conclusions on the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development to the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world" at its second session in April 2000.

29. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 38/1).

30. Also at the same meeting, the Commission had before it an amendment submitted by the representative of Canada (E/CN.5/2000/L.10), which read as follows:

Replace the operative paragraph with the following paragraph:

> "*Decides* to transmit to the Preparatory Committee at its second session, in April 2000, the results of its deliberations pursuant to the above-noted mandate, as reflected in the document annexed to the present resolution."

31. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/CN.5/2000/L.7, the amendment contained in E/CN.5/2000/L.10 was withdrawn.

Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups

32. The Commission considered item 3 (b) of its agenda at its 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 9, 10, 16, and 17 February.

Presentation by and dialogue with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development on monitoring and implementation of the Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

33. At the 4th meeting, on 9 February, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development on monitoring and implementation of the Standard Rules on Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, Bengt Lindqvist, addressed the Commission, after which statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, the Philippines, Jamaica, China and the Russian Federation as well as the observer for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) participating in the dialogue.

34. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

35. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) made a statement. The observers for the World Federation of the Deaf, Disabled People's International, Inclusion International and World Blind Union, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, made statements.

36. At the 5th meeting, on 10 February, the Director, Division for Social Policy and Development, made an introductory statement.

37. At the same meeting, the Coordinator for the activities of the Consultative Group on Ageing, Mr. Aurelio Fernández (Spain), made a statement.

38. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Spain, Sweden, Republic of Korea, Belarus, Indonesia, Philippines, India, Jamaica, Cameroon, Russian Federation, Thailand, Ghana and China as well as by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the associated countries Cyprus and Malta, as well as Iceland and Norway, countries members of the European Free Trade Association that are also members of the European Economic Area) and Ukraine.

39. At the same meeting, the representative of ESCAP made a statement. The observer for the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, also made a statement.

Action taken by the Commission

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

40. At the 8th meeting, on 16 February, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of Andorra,* Argentina, Austria,* Belgium,* Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland,* Italy,*

* Non-member participating in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1).

Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama,* Philippines, Portugal,* the Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/CN.5/2000/L.3). Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh,* the Czech Republic,* Guyana,* Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

41. At the 9th meeting, on 17 February, the Secretary of the Commission read out a statement of programme budget implications, as follows:

"Under operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide to convene a Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 devoted to an overall review of the outcome of the First World Assembly on Ageing as well as the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing. Implementation of the requests contained in this operative paragraph, in particular the costs for the convening of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

"In operative paragraph 3, the General Assembly would accept the offer of the Government of Spain and decide that the Second World Assembly on Ageing would be held in Spain, in April 2002. Should the General Assembly accept the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243, the difference in costs between New York and Spain would be borne by the host Government.

"In operative paragraph 6, the Commission for Social Development would serve as the Preparatory Committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing and be open to participation of all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and of observers in accordance with the established practices of the General Assembly.

"There is provision in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 for substantive and conference servicing of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions. The request contained in operative paragraph 6 for the servicing of two sessions of the Preparatory Committee, one in 2001 and the other 2002, would require the provision of conference servicing including interpretation in all six languages, the translation, editing and publishing of the associated documentation in all of the languages estimated at $169,000 per session.

"Provision has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 not only for meetings programmed at the time of the budget preparation but also for meetings authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. Consequently, no additional resources would be needed for conference servicing for the meetings of the Preparatory Committee in 2001. The resource requirements for the Preparatory Committee in 2002 would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003.

"Under operative paragraph 8, the Secretary-General would be invited to establish a technical committee funded through voluntary contributions and composed of experts geographically balanced to assist in the formulation of proposals during the preparatory process.

"In operative paragraph 12, the General Assembly would encourage voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund on Ageing to support preparatory activities of the Second World Assembly, including the participation of the least developed countries.

"The requests contained in operative paragraphs 8 and 12 will be carried out through funding from voluntary contributions; it is anticipated that voluntary contributions would be forthcoming to support the requests.

"As regards the use of voluntary contributions to support the participation of the least developed countries in the Second World Assembly, it should be noted that this would imply an exception to the provision of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) of

11 December 1962 on the payment of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations. In addition, it is the understanding of the Secretariat that the support to be provided to the least developed countries would consist of the payment from extrabudgetary resources of the travel cost for one representative from each least developed country to attend the Second World Assembly.

"In summary, should the Commission adopt the draft resolution, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001."

42. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Pakistan and Spain.

43. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see Chap. I, sect. A, resolution I).

Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

44. At the 8th meeting, on 16 February, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of Andorra,* Argentina, Austria,* Belgium,* Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland,* Italy,* Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Panama,* Philippines, Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand and the United Kingdom,* introduced a draft decision entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons" (E/CN.5/2000/L.4). Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh,* the Czech Republic,* Nigeria, Pakistan and Romania joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

45. At the 9th meeting, on 17 February, the Secretary of the Commission read out a statement of programme budget implications, as follows:

"In paragraph 1 of the draft decision the General Assembly would decide to establish an in-session open-ended working group of the Commission for Social Development, during its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions in 2001 and 2002, devoted to the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing for presentation to the second World Assembly on Ageing.

"There are provisions in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 for substantive and conference servicing of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions but not for the meetings of the working group. The meetings of the working group would require the provision of conference servicing, including interpretation in all of the six languages and the translation, editing and publishing of the associated documentation in all of the languages, estimated at a cost of $169,000 per session.

"Provision has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 not only for meetings programmed at the time of the budget preparation but also for meetings authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. Consequently, no additional resources would be needed for the conference servicing for the meetings of the working group in 2001. The resources for the meetings in 2002 will be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003."

Chapter III
Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

46. At its 8th meeting, on 16 February 2000, the Commission considered item 4 of its agenda. The Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session, together with a list of requested documentation (E/CN.5/2000/L.5).

47. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, Algeria and the Sudan as well as by the observers for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Egypt, after which the provisional agenda was amended by the inclusion of an item entitled "Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for 2002-2006".

* Non-member participating in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1).

48. The Commission decided to approve the provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission, as orally amended, together with the list of requested documentation (see chap. I , sect. C, draft decision II).

Chapter IV
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session

49. At the resumed 10th meeting, on 17 March 2000, the Vice-Chairman, serving also as Rapporteur, introduced the draft report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session (E/CN.5/2000/L.2).

50. The Commission then adopted the report and entrusted the Rapporteur with its completion.

Chapter V
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

51. The Commission for Social Development held its thirty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 17 February and 14 and 17 March 2000. The Commission held 10 meetings (1st to 10th) and a number of informal meetings.

B. Attendance

52. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, the Commission is composed of 46 States Members of the United Nations, elected on the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

53. The session was attended by 46 States Members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States and representatives of specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations also attended. A list of participants is continued in annex I.

C. Election of officers

54. At its 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Commission elected by acclamation Zola Skweyiya (South Africa) as Chairman.

55. At the same meeting, the Commission elected the following officers:

Vice-Chairmen:

Luis Fernando Carranza-Cifuentes (Guatemala)
Jaminska Dinic (Croatia)
Asith Kumar Bhattacharjee (India)

56. At its 6th meeting, on 10 February, the Commission elected Didier Le Bret (France) as Vice-Chairman, by acclamation.

57. At its 7th meeting, on 14 February, the Commission decided that Mr. Le Bret would also act as Rapporteur of the Commission.

58. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to designate the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", Cristian Maquieira (Chile), to serve as ex officio member of the Bureau of the Commission.

D. Agenda

59. At its 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda for the session (E/CN.5/2000/1).

The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:
   (a) Priority theme: contribution of the Commission to the overall review of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit;
   (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.

4. Provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission.

5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

E. Organization of work

60. At its 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Commission approved its organization of work for the session, as orally amended (see E/CN.5/2000/L.1).

61. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of the note by the Secretariat on proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (E/CN.5/2000/6).

F. Opening statements

62. At its 1st meeting, on 8 February, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission.

G. Resumed session of the Commission for Social Development

63. At its 9th meeting, on 17 February, the Commission decided to recommend that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft decision, which was read out by the Chairman:

At its thirty-eighth session, held from 8 to 17 February 2000, the Commission for Social Development recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

"The Economic and Social Council decides to authorize the Commission for Social Development to hold a resumed session, subject to the availability of services, for one day, on an exceptional basis, in order to complete the work of its thirty-eighth session."

64. At its 4th meeting, on 28 February, the Economic and Social Council, adopted the draft decision, which was contained in document E/2000/L.3.

H. Documentation

65. The list of documents before the Commission at its thirty-eighth session is contained in annex II.

I. Non-governmental organizations dialogue segment

66. At its 3rd and 7th meetings, on 9 and 14 February, the Commission held dialogues with non-governmental organizations. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 February, presentations were made by the following non-governmental organizations: International Council on Social Welfare; International Social Science Council; International Movement ATD Fourth World; International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres; and International Council on Alcohol and Addiction.

67. At the 7th meeting, on 14 February, presentations were made by the following non-governmental organizations: International Movement ATD Fourth World; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity; and International Council on Social Welfare. The representatives of Jamaica, India and France, the observer for Portugal (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations who are members of the European Union), the representative of the International Labour Organization and the observer for Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, a non-governmental organization, also participated in the dialogue.

J. Consultations with non-governmental organizations

68. In accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1), representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council made statements:

(a) General consultative status: American Association of Retired Persons, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, International Chamber of Commerce (also on behalf of International Organization of Employers), International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, International

Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Social Watch, World Blind Union;

(b) Special consultative status: Disabled People's International, Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA), Inclusion International, International Federation for Home Economics, Pax Christi (International Catholic Peace Movement), Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs), World Federation of the Deaf.

69. Written statements submitted by non-governmental organizations are listed in annex II to the present report.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Algeria:	Abdallah Baali, Abdelkader Mesdoua, Dalila Samah, Amina Mesdoua
Argentina:	Luis Enrique Cappagli, Ricardo Luis Bocalandro, Mariano Simón Padrós, Alejandra Ayuso
Belarus:	Olga Dargel, Uladzimir Vantsevich, Anzhela Korneliouk
Benin:	Arouna Rabiatou, Metinhou G. Pierre, Elisha Nicole
Cameroon:	Marie Madeleine Fouda, Martin Belinga Eboutou, Catherine Mahouve Same, Emmanuel Meka Meka, Emmanuel Akono Ndo, Jeannot Moussima
Canada:	Ross Hynes, Louise Galarneau, Adèle Dion, Denis Steven, Marthe St-Louis, Keltie Patterson
Chile:	Juan Larraín, Cristián Maquieira, Eduardo Tapia, Loreto Leyton, Luis Lillo
China:	Shen Guofang, Yu Wenzhe, Sun Zhonghua, Jzhao Jian, Su Guo, Mei Yuncai, Su Jinghua, Luo Xiaobo
Croatia:	Ivan Šmonović, Dubrava Simonovic, Jasminka Dinić, Ivan Nimac, Tania Valerie Raguž, Ana Balaband, Gordana Dragicevic,
Cuba:	Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, Rafael Dausá Céspedes, Mercedes de Armas, Tania Montesino, Luis Alberto Amorós
Democratic People's Republic of Korea:	
Dominican Republic:	Cristina Aguiar, María de Jesús Díaz, Mariela Sánchez
Ecuador:	Mario Alemán, Santiago Apunte, Mónica Martinez, Patricia Boria
Finland:	Marjatta Rasi, Matti Kääriäinen, Soili Kangaskorpi, Aino-Inderi Hansson, Reijo Väärälä, Anna Gebremedhin, Pasi Korhonen, Ronald Wiman
France:	Michel Thierry, Monique Halpern, François Poinsot, Didier Le Bret, Marine de Carne
Germany:	Hans Schumacher, Christoph Linzbach, Carola Donner-Reichle, Dietrich Willers, Birgit Zeitz, Achim Holzenberger, Andreas Kirner, Norbert Feith, Dirk Jarre, Ruth Brand, Patricia Flor, Christine Spranger

Ghana:	Ama Benyiwa, Beatrice R. Brobbey, Philomena Johnson, Felix Tsameye
Guatemala:	Gert Rosenthal, Roberto Lavalle, Luis Fernando Carranza-Cifuentes
Guinea:	
Haiti:	Pierre Lelong, Nicole Romulus
India:	Kamalesh Sharma, Rohini Nayyar, Satyabrata Pal, Asith Kumar Bhattacharjee
Indonesia:	Makarim Wibisono, Syauffi Syamsuddin, Makmur Widodo, Bali Moniaga, Joni Sinaga, Lystyowati, Mohamad Syarif Alatas, Penny D. Herasati
Iran (Islamic Republic of):	Mahdi Hamzehel
Jamaica:	M. Patricia Durrant, Faith Innerarity, Craig Lawrence
Japan:	Kunio Umeda, Kenji Hirata, Toshiyuki Takahashi
Malawi:	David Rubadiri
Malta:	Walter Balzan, Gaetano Brincau, Sandra Vassallo, Anton Tabone, Jullian Vassallo, Pierre Hili
Morocco:	Ahmed Snoussi, Aicha A. Afifi
Netherlands:	Koos N. M. Richelle, Henk C. V. Schrama, Paul J. A. Peters, A. P. Valkenburg, M.J. Alting Von Geusau, S. Dulfer, J. H. M van Hussen, J. E. de Kam, P. C. Potman, G. L. van Rienen
Nigeria:	Arthur C. I. Mbanefor, Teniola O. Apata, Mustapha B. Aliyu, Adamu A. Musa, Ngozi Ukaeje
Pakistan:	Omar Asghar Khan, Inam Ul Haque, Alamgir Babar, Munawar Saeed Bhatti
Peru:	Francisco A. Tudela, Manuel Picasso, Alfredo Chuquihuara, Carmen Rosa Arías
Philippines:	Felipe Mabilangan, Maria Lourdes V. Ramiro Lopez, Libran N. Cabactulan, Evelyn Austria-Garcia, Violeta Vibar-David, Alain M. Maulion, Glenn F. Corpin.
Poland:	Jan Jaremczuk, Dariusz Karnowski
Republic of Korea:	Suh Dae-won, Kim Hyo-eun, Kim Chong-hoon, LeeYoung-chan, Ha Hyeong-so, Oh Jin-hee
Romania:	Ion Gorita, Mihaela Blajan, Liliana Bogdan
Russian Federation:	O. Malginov, Alexey A. Rogov, D. Knyazhinskiy, A. Chervontsev
South Africa:	Zola Skweyiya, D. S. Kumalo, F. Makiwane, V. Taylor, M. Diseko, M. Dladla, T. Small

Spain:	Trinidad Manzano de Juan, Aurelio Fernández
Sudan:	Elfatih Erwa, Mubarak Rahmtalla, Daffa-Alla Alhag Ali Osman, Omer Dahab Fadol Mohamed, Tarig Ali Bakhit, Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed
Swaziland:	
Sweden:	Ewa Persson Göransson, Carina Martensson, Lars Pettersson, Lars Blomgren, Björn Jonzon, Gunilla Malmborg, Cecilia Engström
Thailand:	Voravee Wirasamban, Sawanee Khamman, Apirath Vienravi, Urawadee Sriphiromya, Chaksuda Chakkaphak
Turkey:	Recep Dumanli, Sedat Cetik
Uganda:	Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka, Fred Beyendeza, Catherine Otiti
United States of America:	Betty E. King, Michael Gallagher, Mirta Alvarez, David Hohman, Lynette Poulton, Avraham Rabby, Ruth Wagoner, Elizabeth Mullen

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

Entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters

Palestine

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Intellectual Property Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development

United Nations bodies

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

European Community, International Organization for Migration, Organization of African Unity

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status

American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Caritas Internationalis, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centres, International Federation on Ageing, International Federation of University Women, International Movement ATD Fourth World, Parliamentarians for Global Action, International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY), World Blind Union, World Family Organization, World Federation of United Nations Associations

Special consultative status

African Service Committee, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association for the Promotion of Employment and Housing, Business Association for the World Summit on Social Development-BUSCO, Cámara de Comercio Industria y Producción de la República Argentina, Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice, Commonwealth Medical Association, Congregation of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, English International Association of Lund (Sweden), Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Federation of Cuban Women, Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, Fes-saïs Association, Foundation for the Rights of the Family, Friends World Committee for Consultation, General Confederation of Trade Unions (GCTU), Global Education Associates, Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Club for Peace Research, International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation for Home Economics,

International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development, International Young Catholic Students, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Human Appeal International, International League of Societies for Persons with Mental Handicap (Inclusion), Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development, International Federation of Social Workers, Mani Tese 76, International Research Foundation for Development, International Social Science Council, Pax Christi International, Peace and Cooperation, Rehabilitation International, School Sisters of Notre Dame, World Information Transfer, Inc., World Student Christian Federation, World Vision International, World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Federal Movement

Roster

Anti-Racism Information Service, Armenian Relief Society Inc., Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, Center for Development of International Law, International Federation for Parent Education, General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church, Institute for Planetary Synthesis, International Association of Education for World Peace, International Council of Nurses, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Movement for a Better World, United Church of Christ-Board for World Ministries, Women's Environment and Development Organization, World Economy, Ecology and Development Association

Other non-governmental organizations accredited to the World Summit for Social Development

Albert Schweitzer Society, American Humanist Association, Association of Garbage Collectors for Community Development, Association of Neighbourhood Houses and Learning Centres, Babiker Badri Scientific Association for Women Studies, Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society, Child Welfare League of America, Comité de Solidarité Tiers-Monde des Trois Rivières, Conseil National de la Jeunesse du Sénégal, Deca Equipo Pueblo, A.C., Fundación Hernandiana, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Instituto de Investigaciones Integradas, International Centre for Study and Development, International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade, Islamic Institute of Women in Iran, Kenya Scouts Association, Non-governmental organizations Coordinating Committee, Norfil Foundation, Inc. and National Council of Social Development of the Philippines, Orissa Environmental Society, Resource Integration Centre (RIC), Rural Centre for Human Interests, Scientific and Cultural Society of Pakistan, Sewa Nepal, South Asia Peoples Commission, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Vereniging 31, Yemen Family Care Association, Youth and Employment Summit, Zambia Council for Social Development

Annex II

List of documents before the Commission at its thirty-eighth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.5/2000/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.5/2000/2	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
E/CN.5/2000/3 and Corr.1	3 (b)	Note by the Secretary-General on Monitoring the Implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
E/CN.5/2000/4	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Older Persons, 1999
E/CN.5/2000/5	3 (a)	Note by the Secretary-General on Symposium on States, markets and social progress: roles and cooperation of the public and private sectors
E/CN.5/2000/6	2	Note by the Secretariat on Proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005
E/CN.5/2000/L.1	3 (b)	Note by the Secretariat on the Organization of work of the session
E/CN.5/2000/L.2	5	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session
E/CN.5/2000/L.3	3 (b)	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing: draft resolution
E/CN.5/2000/L.4	3 (b)	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: draft decision
E/CN.5/2000/L.5	4	Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission
E/CN.5/2000/L.6	3 (b)	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities
E/CN.5/2000/L.7		Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Luis Carranza-Cifuentes (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations
E/CN.5/2000/L.8		Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development: draft agreed conclusions submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Luis Carranza-Cifuentes (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations
E/CN.5/2000/L.9		United States of America: proposed amendments to the draft agreed conclusions contained in document E/CN.5/2000/L.8
E/CN.5/2000/L.10		Canada: proposed amendment to draft resolution E/CN.5/2000/L.7

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/1	3 (b)	Statement submitted by the Foundation for the Rights of the Family, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/2	3	Statement submitted by Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/3	3 (b)	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/4	3	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/5	3	Statement submitted by the American Association of Retired Persons, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), the International Council on Social Welfare, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, the International Federation on Ageing, the International Movement ATD Fourth World, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the International Federation for Home Economics, the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, the World Movement of Mothers, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the Armenian International Women's Association and the Armenian Relief Society; non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/6	3	Statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), the International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Associated Country Women of the World, the Foundation for the Rights of the Family, the International Catholic Child Bureau, the International Confederation of Christian Family Movements, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Psychologists, the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, the International Federation for Family Development, the International Federation for Home Economics, the International Federation of University Women, the International Kolping Society, the Italian Centre of Solidarity, New Humanity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), SOS — Kinderdorf International, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the World Movement of Mothers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the European Union of Women and the International Association of Charities, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/7	3	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, Soroptimist International and Zonta International (general), non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Psychologists, the International Federation of Social Workers, the International Federation of University Women, the Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Perhaps Kids Meeting Kids Can Make a Difference, School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the Armenian Relief Society, the Association for Childhood Education International and the International Women's Anthropology Conference, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/8	3	Statement submitted by Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/9	3	Statement submitted by the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Help Age International, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International and Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; Baha'i International Community, the Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine, the European Women's Lobby, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women, the Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for International and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), the Salvation Army, Socialist International Women, the Women's International Zionist Organization and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, non-

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
		governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council; and the European Union of Women, the International Association for Counselling, the International Inner Wheel and the World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the Roster of the Council
E/CN.5/2000/NGO/10	3	Statement submitted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

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